

SAVE THE BAY'S PROPOSED COMMUNITY-BASED HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECTS

LOWER SCHOOLHOUSE CREEK IN EASTSHORE STATE PARK, BERKELEY

Site owner:	State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation
Site size:	Approx. 1.5 acres
Existing condition:	Invasive non-native species are dominant on banks where creek transitions to slough.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>), iceplant (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> , <i>carpobrotus chilensis</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), yellow-star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica spp.</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), bristly ox-tongue (<i>Picris echioides</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola soda</i>), Italian thistle (<i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing nursery. 3. Planting of native species including marsh gumplant (<i>Grindelia stricta</i>), salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), alkali heath (<i>Frankenia salina</i>), <i>Jaumea spp.</i> , sea lavender (<i>Limonium californicum</i>), seaside arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin maritima</i>), marsh coyote brush (<i>Baccharis douglasii</i>), blue-eyed grass (<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>), purple needlegrass (<i>Nusella pulchra</i>), wild rye (<i>Elymus glaucus</i>), and California wild rose (<i>Rosa californica</i>). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.

DAMON SLOUGH (NORTHWEST BANK), MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SHORELINE PARK, OAKLAND

Site owner:	East Bay Regional Park District
Site size:	Approx. 1.25 acres
Existing condition:	Invasive non-native species are dominant on bank of slough.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including

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perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*, *carpobrotus chilensis*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), yellow-star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), mustard (*Brassica spp.*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echiodos*), Russian thistle (*Salsola soda*), Italian thistle (*Cardus pycnocephalus*), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing on-site nursery. 3. Planting of native species including marsh gumplant (*Grindelia stricta*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), *Jaumea sp.*, sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*), seaside arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*), marsh coyote brush (*Baccharis douglasii*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), purple needlegrass (*Nusella pulchra*), wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), and California wild rose (*Rosa californica*). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.

MOUTH OF SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK, PALO ALTO BAYLANDS NATURE PRESERVE AND DON EDWARDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, PALO ALTO

Site owners:	City of Palo Alto and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Site sizes:	North bank: 1.5 acres USFWS: 1.0 acres Bayfront: 2.5 acres
Existing conditions:	On each of the cluster of sites, invasive non-native plants are predominant.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>), iceplant (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> , <i>carpobrotus chilensis</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), yellow-star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica spp.</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), bristly ox-tongue (<i>Picris echiodos</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola soda</i>), Italian thistle (<i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing on-site nursery. 3. Planting of native species including marsh gumplant (<i>Grindelia stricta</i>), salt grass (<i>Distichlis</i>

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spicata), alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), *Jaumea sp.*, sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*), seaside arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*), marsh coyote brush (*Baccharis douglasii*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), purple needlegrass (*Nusella pulchra*), wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), and California wild rose (*Rosa californica*). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.

BAIR ISLAND, DON EDWARDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, REDWOOD CITY

Site owner:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Site sizes:	Inner Bair Island: approx. 2.1 acres Middle Bair Island: approx. 4.4 acres
Existing conditions:	Invasive non-native plant species are predominant on slough banks.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>), iceplant (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> , <i>carpobrotus chilensis</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), yellow-star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica spp.</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), bristly ox-tongue (<i>Picris echiodes</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola soda</i>), Italian thistle (<i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing on-site nursery. 3. Planting of native species including marsh gumplant (<i>Grindelia stricta</i>), salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), alkali heath (<i>Frankenia salina</i>), <i>Jaumea sp.</i> , sea lavender (<i>Limonium californicum</i>), seaside arrowgrass (<i>Triglochin maritima</i>), marsh coyote brush (<i>Baccharis douglasii</i>), blue-eyed grass (<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>), purple needlegrass (<i>Nusella pulchra</i>), wild rye (<i>Elymus glaucus</i>), and California wild rose (<i>Rosa californica</i>). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.

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EAST MARIN ISLAND, MARIN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, SAN RAFAEL

Site owner:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Site size:	West parcel: approx. 1.0 acres South-central parcel: approx. 1.25 acres
Existing condition:	Invasive non-native plant species are predominant on transition areas and uplands.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), yellow-star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica spp.</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), <i>Acacia spp.</i> , Scotch broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing USFWS nursery in Sonoma. 3. Planting of native species including blue-eyed grass (<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>), purple needlegrass (<i>Nusella pulchra</i>), wild rye (<i>Elymus glaucus</i>), coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>), California buckeye (<i>Aesculus californica</i>), and California wild rose (<i>Rosa californica</i>). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.

NORTH BANK OF TOLAY CREEK ADJACENT TO TUBBS ISLAND, SAN PABLO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, SONOMA COUNTY

Site owner:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Site size:	Approximately 1.5 acres
Existing condition:	Invasive non-native plant species are dominant on creek bank where creek transitions to slough.
Restoration activities:	1. Removal by hand of non-native species including perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>), iceplant (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> , <i>carpobrotus chilensis</i>), fennel (<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>), yellow-star thistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>), mustard (<i>Brassica spp.</i>), wild radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i>), bristly ox-tongue (<i>Picris echinodes</i>), Russian thistle (<i>Salsola soda</i>), Italian thistle (<i>Cardus pycnocephalus</i>), and annual grass species. 2. Collection of seeds from native species and propagation at existing on-site nursery. 3. Planting of native species including marsh gumplant (<i>Grindelia stricta</i>), salt grass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), alkali heath (<i>Frankenia salina</i>), <i>Jaumea sp.</i> ,

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sea lavender (*Limonium californicum*), seaside arrowgrass (*Triglochin maritima*), marsh coyote brush (*Baccharis douglasii*), blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), purple needlegrass (*Nusella pulchra*), creeping wild rye (*Elymus triticoides*), blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), western goldenrod (*Euthamia occidentalis*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and California wild rose (*Rosa californica*). 4. Monitoring followed by removal of non-native plants that reappear and replanting of failed natives, as appropriate.